

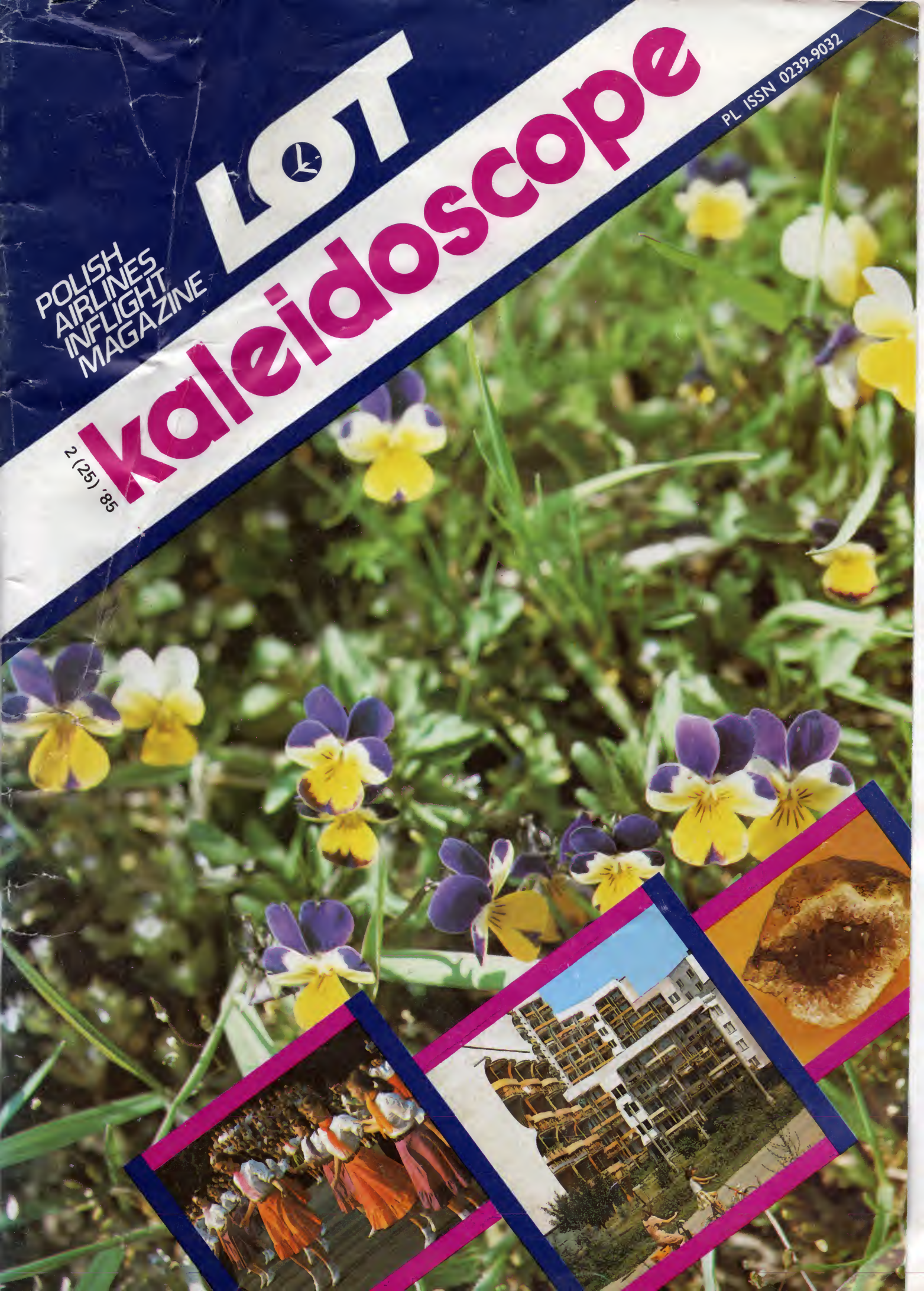
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Warsaw-Delhi: a special flight

When in February a silver-white-blue IL 62 of LOT Polish Airlines landed at Delhi's Palam airport, for the ground crew this was an unusual event. LOT had never flown to Delhi before — only to Bombay which was 1,500 kilometres distant. Only those in the know were aware that this LOT plane was making a special flight. Others learned of this when the IL 62 wheeled in not at the main airport terminal but at a modest building nearby, where a few hundred people were waiting. Shortly thereafter a man well known to Indians came out — the prime minister of the country, Rajiv Gandhi. He had come to greet the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

Though India and Poland are separated by thousands of kilometres, this was never an obstacle in mutual contacts. As early as the 16th century Polish sailors and adventurers came to the country "where the waters of the Ganges flow", as the famous Polish Renaissance poet, Jan Kochanowski, wrote. Later famous Indian spices came

to Poland from India, then later tea — which gradually became Poland's favourite beverage, while to India flowed Polish iron products. Mutual contacts were interrupted for a brief time by wars, but the period after World War II was a time of great intensification in relations between the two once again independent states.

ministers and their talks, both in a larger group and in private. They were conducted in an atmosphere of sincerity and friendship. Their main focus was to formulate an answer to the question — how to develop these relations so that they would be of greatest benefit to both sides. The answer was provided by indicating the possibility of increasing foreign trade

This visit consisted of more than talks and meetings, however. There was time for large press conference during which prime minister Wojciech Jaruzelski answered numerous questions on Indian and foreign journalists. There was time for viewing India's magnificent historical and cultural heritage — when the Polish guests visited monuments more than a thousand years old and also memorials of India's fight for independence. There was also time to get acquainted with the fully modern achievements of the Indian economy in the pavilions of the Delhi International Fair.

One should emphasize that during the entire time of its visit, the Polish delegation encountered goodwill and friendliness not only from the government side, which is normal on such occasions, but also from the mass media and from the ordinary citizens of Delhi, Madras, and Bombay — which were the cities on the official itinerary of the visit.

The results of the talks, however, are best reflected in the publication at the end of the visit of a joint communique, which stated that "the visit has contributed to the development of Polish-Indian friendship and identified directions for



Photo: CAF

Traditionally, they were initiated by the first commercial contracts, later trade agreements, and finally, the establishment of diplomatic relations in 1954. Since that time, the political dialogue which began with the memorable visit of prime minister Jawaharlal Nehru to Poland in 1955 has continued without interruptions. Economic, cultural, and scientific cooperation has also developed. Already in the sixties non-committed India and socialist Poland became crucial partners for each other.

When at the beginning of the eighties a certain stagnation occurred in Polish-Indian relations, for reasons among which the internal situation in Poland played a direct role, both sides were aware that this was only temporary. Indeed, already in 1982—1983 visits on a high level were resumed, and one year later trade between the two countries was well on the way to reaching the level of the period when it was close to 200 million dollars. That is why the announcement of the visit to India by the Polish prime minister aroused expectations that relations between the two states would enter a new stage. Did this happen?

I believe that unquestionably the answer to this question is — yes. For the brief four day visit was full of important events. Most important among them were meetings between the two prime



Photo: Interpress

in 1985 by 30% and stressing the need to develop co-operation in a whole series of branches of industry (i.a. in mining and shipbuilding), in science and in culture.

Polish-Indian talks also showed that in questions of worldwide importance there are no essential differences between the two countries, that they are both concerned with the preservation of peace and the development of international co-operation on the basis of equal rights and mutual benefit.

further co-operation." During his talks with us, journalists who accompanied him, prime minister Wojciech Jaruzelski on board the LOT IL 62 on the return trip to Warsaw evaluated these results very highly.

In conclusion, this was a useful and fruitful visit which unquestionably provided a stimulus for the further development of friendship of long standing and mutual beneficial co-operation between Poland and India.

Ryszard Solski



Chrobry Embankment in Szczecin

Photo: CAF



The vicissitudes of the palace in Livadia were complicated. The last czar of Russia, who built it, a dozen or so kilometres from the centre of Yalta, only managed to visit it four times. During the civil war in Russia, the palace changed hands many times. After the final consolidation of Soviet power, it was transformed into an orphanage in 1920 and then into a sanatorium for farmers. When Nazi forces invaded the Crimea, it was the residence of the staff of General Mannstein's army. Retreating in disorder, the invaders were unable to carry out their intention of blowing up the palace.

It was here in a room from whose windows one can see the panorama of the dark grey waters of the Black Sea that one of the most important conferences of modern times was held during the week of February 4 to 11, 1945: the meeting of the three leaders of the great anti-Nazi coalition — Stalin, Roosevelt and Churchill — which entered the history books under the name of the Yalta conference.

The importance of this conference and lasting influence of its resolutions on the contemporary situation in Europe and the world springs among other things, from the special character of the period in which it took place. When in November, 1943 these same leaders of the three powers met in Teheran, the leading question was; how to hasten the defeat of fascism? One of the main subjects of that meeting was the matter of opening by the Western allies of a second front in the fight against Nazism. At Yalta this question was no longer a live issue. The conference took place at a time when the outcome of the war was obvious, though it was still consuming an enormous number of human lives. The great January offensive of the Soviet Army in a few weeks had moved the front from the Vistula to the Odra and opened the road to the liberation of Bu-

What is Yalta for the Poles

Jan Ruszczyk



Photo: S. Gadomski

A 14th century monument to prince Henryk Probus (The Righteous) of Wrocław who, like other princes of the Piast dynasty, endeavoured to unite the country then divided into provinces

dapest and Vienna. Nearly the entire territory of Poland was free, and a significant contribution to this was made by the Polish Army, which had been expanded by the leaders of the re nascent state and was fighting alongside the Soviet Army.

So at Yalta the leading question was entirely different: how to establish the foundations of peace in Europe after the victory? The significance of the Yalta conference today especially results from the fact that the decision made there — which we strongly emphasize — unanimously signified agreement on principles of the postwar peace by the powers, which were united by their joint wartime effort but which also had different views on many basic political questions.

At one of the receptions, the Soviet leader aptly remarked that an alliance in the struggle against a common enemy was understandable, but "a postwar alliance to preserve a long-lasting peace and the fruits of victory seems to be much more complicated". The significance of Yalta consists in the fact that its resolutions have become a special charter of a long-lasting peace. Then, three months before the end of the war which cost so much blood and suffering, differences of opinion were dominated by the feeling that there are values which can and should be defended in common and that among them are peace and international understanding.

At Yalta three main groups of problems were discussed: the future of Germany, political and territorial changes in Europe and in the Far East, and the principles of organization of the postwar system of security and co-operation. The joint decisions made at that time on these questions have become a strong foundation of peace in Europe and the world. The confirmation of this is the

What is Yalta for the Poles

and which would prepare democratic elections.

Let us begin with the first question: borders. Though not until a few months later, in July, 1945 at Potsdam, did the four powers (USSR, USA, Great Britain, and France) make decisions that were binding in the light of international law, already at Yalta the outlines of the future map of Poland, such as we see it today in atlases, were clearly taking shape.

the plough and established conditions for all-around development. The new territorial shape of Poland — today is an unshakable element of European peace.

Yalta paved the way for the stable position of People's Poland in Europe and the world. In accordance with the Yalta resolutions, forces of the Polish left, which had taken power in the country, joined together in a Polish government of national unity with representatives of groups which during the



▶ A modern district of Wrocław and the Old Market Square (right)



Photos: Interpress

fact that, despite tensions and shocks, despite clouds which once again are gathering, Europe has been a continent of peace for forty years. And this is also one of the most important components of the answer to the question raised in the title: what is Yalta for the Poles?

Poland is a nation whose historical experience clearly shows the ghastliness of war. In the last war 40 years ago, the Nazi death machine took the lives of six million Polish citizens. This war caused terrible material destruction throughout Polish territory as well as cultural and spiritual losses. The striving for peace — is not solely the constant aim of state policy, but the highest and unchanging desire of millions of Poles.

The meaning of Yalta for our nation also results from the fact that much attention there was devoted to Polish questions. Taken up at that time were the problems of the Polish frontiers and the formation of a Polish government which would be recognized by all three powers

Poland between the Bug and the Odra and with a 500-kilometre Baltic coast... How significant it is that this modern shape of Poland strikingly recalls Poland at the time of its beginnings more than a thousand years ago, Poland of the first kings of the Piast dynasty. The return of Poland to the Odra, Nysa and the Baltic — this is the important consequence of the Yalta decisions. This is an historical fact which nothing and no one can change. At Yalta comprehensive arguments were developed on this question. Also recognized there was the necessity for creating a Polish state with one nationality.

All of these common decisions of the three powers became reality. This happened by virtue of international agreements, but first and foremost owing to the tremendous effort of the Polish nation, which raised from the ruins the Western and Northern territories which its state regained, moved in millions of new settlers, brought the land back under

war had formed the Polish government in emigration in London. The formation of the government of national unity in June, 1945 and the general election in January, 1947 legalized the new political order of Poland, in which it has now existed for more than forty years. This is also a fundamental component of European realities.

The Yalta resolutions fully coincide with Poland's reasons of state and the basic interests of the nation so sorely tried during the war. No one can overturn these resolutions. ■

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LEM

A writer abreast of our times

There are few writers in our country and even in the world who have so accurately taken aim on the gist of our age as Stanisław Lem. Before the first manned space flights began, before the ethical, political and philosophical problems connected with extraterrestrial exploration appeared, Lem in his fictional as well as scientific works related or predicted all of this.

Rather, perhaps he opened the eyes of millions of readers to the path which contemporary man has chosen.

A passion for knowledge

With no exaggeration one can say that Lem has excited tremendous interest in the happening Man — Space, an occurrence with a sequence of events and consequences that cannot be grasped. The popularity of his science fiction novels in the Soviet Union and the United States, countries which began space flights, is no accident. Neither is it an accident that his most recent, more philosophical prose has met with a wide response not from readers looking for adventure, but from intellectuals, with whom he engages in a kind of discussion on the future of man's space — and not only — epos. So Lem created the foundations for adventure in outer space, and at the same time he very much questioned the future of this adventure. He played at this adventure and was terrified by it.

The reason for his enthusiasm and dismay were unquestionably the experiences of his childhood and youth. He was born in 1921 in Lvov, the son of a physician-scientist. I remember him from much later times as a scientific crank. Just after giving up his almost completed medical studies, he worked with the Seminar for Science of Science of the Jagiellonian University, for there he had an opportunity to personally test, if one can put it that way, the instruments of modern knowledge on his friends, acquaintances and strangers: he was looking for some general laws which would make it possible to immediately and unequivocally classify a person. This is just one example — pars pro toto — of his passion, absolutely undiminished by many great disappointments which he encountered in his wanderings down the blind alleys of futurology or his unsuccessful attempts to explain creative processes through cybernetics or computer science. Nothing can shake Lem's materialism or his latitude in generalizing and synthesizing the most important facts from numerous scientific theories and experiments. He is one of the few who have the audacity and courage to build a whole system of philosophical generalizations from science. He is able to do this thanks to his truly wide knowledge and that fact that he is still much more a writer than a scientist or even a philosopher.

Broad generalizations

Unquestionably it is science, whose numerous shoals he presented in his two most important scientific books — "Summa Technologiae" and "Science-fiction and Futurology" — and to which he remains



Photo: CAF

loyal at all times, that has enabled him to win world-wide fame, made him the author of more than 40 books, with hundreds of national and foreign editions, a writer of world renown. The number of editions of Lem's books abroad successfully compete with the works of Poland's hitherto best known in the world writer of fiction, Henryk Sienkiewicz. Many outstanding writers, such as Witold Gombrowicz and Czesław Miłosz, lived abroad and had an opportunity to win great renown there, which they finally did. In the age of space voyages, computers, cybernetics, however, they were unable to equal the potentialities of the visionary, one of the great visionaries of our times.

This opinion was expressed in 1976 by Theodor Solotaroff, publisher of the "New American Review" who creates or destroys personages, on the first page of the "New York Review" which informed readers about the Polish science-fiction writer. For the first time they gave such honours to this genre of literature and a writer of science-fiction. "This is a writer of great caliber and one of the deepest minds of our century", Solotaroff wrote.

I venture to say that the world career of writer would be impossible if he did not have the courage to write in an age when science is dominant. He drew conclusions on ultimate questions: the genesis of man, humanity, the world, the essence of life and death, the fate of humanity and the creatures and things surrounding man. From what "normal" literature has learned to shamefully pass over in silence, from what scientists do not have the courage to discuss and what eludes the grasp of most philosophers and scholars Lem has made the focus of his creative efforts, always based on science, always somewhat didactic, always revealing unexpected and broad perspectives.

Sawing off the branch

What may seem strange to many is that this Polish writer is not afraid to saw off the branch on which he sits; he does not avoid commenting on discoveries that could cast doubt on his confirmed materialistic world view. Stanisław Lem's entire scientific attitude is expressed in this distance and criticism.

He explains: "My honest conviction prompts me to say that today one can see a more and more distinct relation — and this is a multi-phase connection — between the physical properties of the Universe at the very beginnings of its formation and the origin of life... If even

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LEM

**A writer abreast
of our times**

small changes had taken place at the outset of cosmogenesis, then biogenesis would never have occurred". If, according to the famous British writer and philosopher Bertrand Russell, philosophy links science with religion, this statement of Lem's would be one of the symptoms of this. As usual, however, Lem goes all the way and says: "This is also very fascinating for me, for, being unable to admit any form of personal creator — here I am really a confirmed atheist — and denying any personal attributes to what gave rise to the world, I also do not see pure chance... here in my ontology, in my thinking is a terrible hole which I cannot fill with anything... This is a dilemma, however, which in ten, fifty or five hundred years may turn out to be something superficial." That is Lem: honesty to the very end, straightforwardness and no retreat from his position.

I gave this example because it shows the features of Lem's character as a writer and as a man.

I know no one who is more industrious than he. I know that in Zakopane, his favorite place on earth, stubbornly sitting in front of his typewriter for hours and days at a time with no regard for his health (he also smokes cigarettes), he wrote many of the most important pages of his books, whose total numbers of copies are now in the millions. The picture of Lem would be incomplete, however, if I did not mention here his great physical ability, which he often demonstrated during our days together in Cracow; his gymnastic evolutions always made a great impression on me, and he is a fairly good skier.

His most popular books are certainly "Astronauts", which opened the great series of science-fiction in his style, and "Solaris", in which elements of the fantastic still exist, but which are already dominated by — still easy to perceive — philosophical reflection. Later books are winning a different audience than he had at the beginning, for his writing has acquired more and more intellectual and cognitive qualities, with fewer full-blooded human heroes. I well remember Lem very fervent in displaying his feelings, Lem blundering through life's twists and turns. He very much fears the eruption of his feelings, however, and is extremely pessimistic, about which he speaks continuously. He once vowed that he would not marry, but if he did, then he would not have children. He did marry, though, and his son will soon reach maturity. So he did allow himself to become ensnared in life's trap from which no efforts to escape could save him.

Escape from science-fiction

He was the first modern science-fiction writer and the first to leave that patch of ground to which he owed fame not only at home, but also abroad.

He has escaped from classical science-fiction, showing — and here he again holds the palm — other possibilities of how to utilize elements of science-fiction. He likes to say that he no longer writes science-fiction, but the ideas for his most recent writing are absolutely fantastic in nature. It has turned out that it is not so easy to step out of the magic circle which he himself has drawn. He uses certain equivocations in his fiction to have greater distance, from which he seems, as it were, to involve himself against his will in the drastic subject matter of this world, in our affairs full of hatred, crime, tragedy.

Then he is able to stifle his emotions and only from the distance which he maintains conjecture far-reaching philosophical themes. Sometimes he puts himself in a completely inhuman position, as we have the right to believe, like that all-knowing and all-powerful computer with which scientists do not dare to even engage in discussions, but only ask questions. This is what happens in one of the fairly recent novels — in my opinion very characteristic for Lem's latest fiction of our fin de siècle — in "Golem XIV".

One more thing. Wydawnictwo Literackie (Literary Publishers), which for quite a long time has been publishing Lem's books, is preparing two new novels by him. And everyone of his new books surprises or shocks us.

Lem is a writer who was not led astray to shallow waters by his great productivity. On the contrary, we can always expect great surprises from him.

Adam Hollanek

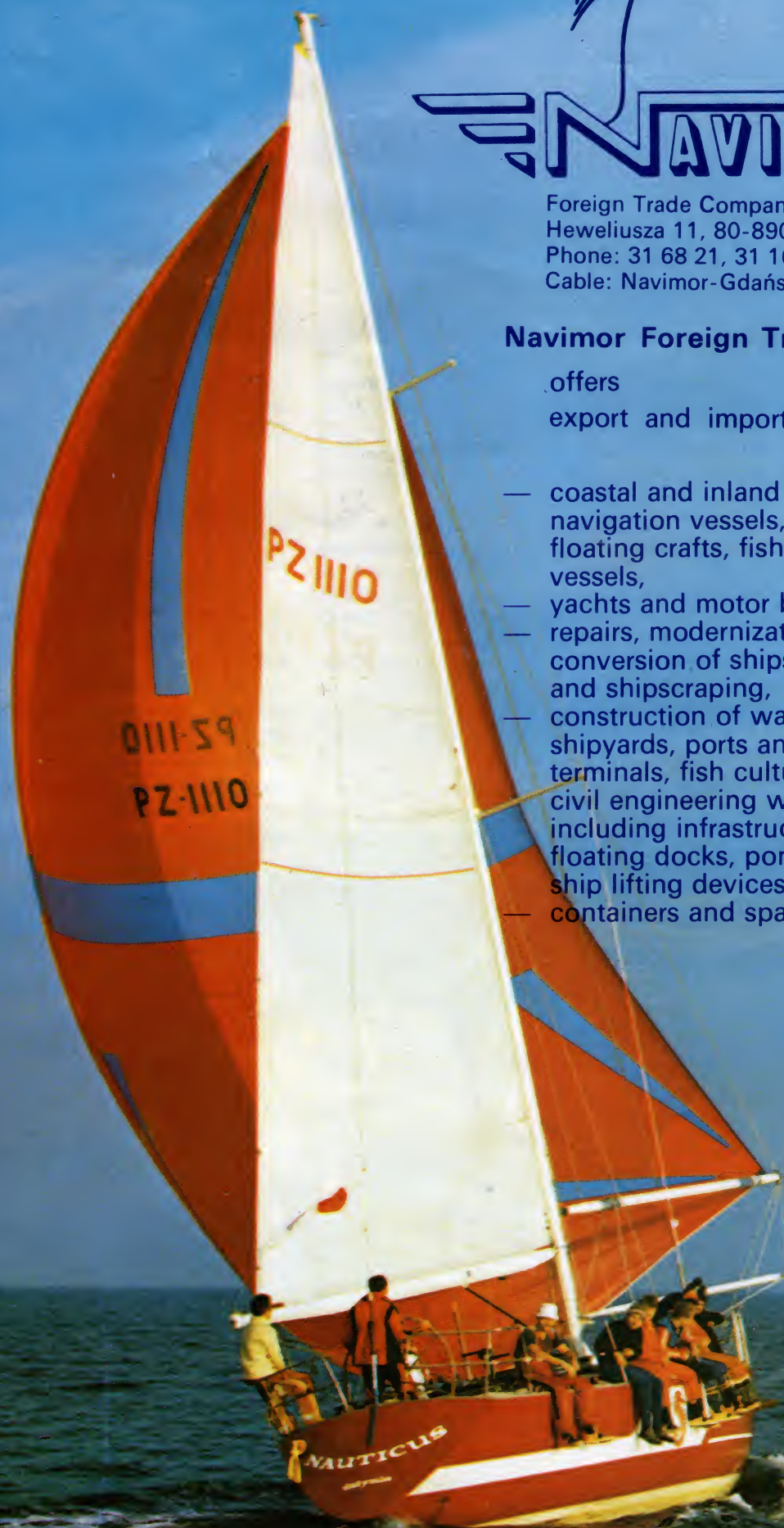


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In good hands



Photo: Z. Trybek

Guests visiting last year's international exhibition BALTEXPO'84 in Gdańsk noticed the particularly attractive stand of one of the Polish foreign trade companies — NAVIMOR Ltd. After all, it is not easy to display such an unphotogenic "commodity" as the overhauling of sea-going ships, which is NAVIMOR's main area of export activity. Its main area, but not the only one, which could be seen, among other things, in the sleek outlines of yachts decorating the grounds before the main entrance to the exhibition. For 15 years NAVIMOR has represented a substantial part of Poland's marine economy as an exporter and importer.

For a certain time, the world maritime economy — navigation, the shipbuilding industry, fishing — has been expe-

riencing a crisis. One must admit that its effects also have a negative influence on navigation, the shipbuilding industry, and fishing in Poland. To this must be added Poland's special internal economic problems. How does NAVIMOR come out against this background? — we ask the managing director of the company, Dr. Stanisław Laskowski.

— What lies behind the attractive stands NAVIMOR presents at fairs and exhibitions?

— We are managing all right, though to be sure that part of the world market in which we compete is not one of the easiest. Two factors in particular help us, however: first, that we sell most of our services and goods to planned-economy

countries and second, that we are succeeding more and more in diversifying our offer. Thanks to the first factor, we can plan a significant part of our export and import in advance, and the second one gives us possibilities to react flexibly to changes in business conditions.

— What can you offer this difficult market?

— Obviously — the overhauling services of Polish shipyards, including the reconstruction and lengthening of ships. Besides that, for example, vessels of various kinds — especially for coastal and inland navigation. We export and import all kinds of technical vessels,

Launching of the hull of a ship built for Holland in the Northern Shipyard in Gdańsk



such as tugboats, pusher-tugs, pilot boats, rescue ships, fire-fighting boats, etc. An important part of our export are also fishing vessels, which we have been selling successfully for many years now. These are vessels mainly designed for coastal fishing. Well, there are also sail- and motor-powered yachts. Besides floating stock, we offer the construction and modernization of water-ways, ports, shipyards, fishing bases, fish farms, various kinds of engineering and technical equipment for water economics, floating docks, containers.

— The offer is really quite diverse. Can it be broadened still further?

— The company's scope of activity is defined by the minister of foreign trade quite precisely in the licence. Within that framework, however, we can still increase and diversify our offer. On the basis of our previous experience, we see possibilities of development in such areas as the construction of port infrastructures, waterways and export of vessels mainly to the developing countries.

— With whom do you trade?

— The overhauling of ships is done in repair yards mainly for Soviet shipowners. This most often concerns ships built in Poland for export to the USSR. It is only natural, resulting also from long-term contracts, that these ships are also overhauled in Poland. Frequent customers of repair yards are also shipowners from the FRG, Greece, Iceland, Norway. As far as export of ships is concerned, it is certainly worth mentioning long years of co-operation with fishing and inland shipowners from Holland. We have also supplied them with more than one hundred barges and inland vessels as well as several dozen fishing ships — both in complete version as well as in form of hulls alone. We also have a lot of experience in the Nigerian market, to which we export small fishing vessels, technical vessels, complete port buildings and recently also management. Here it is perhaps worth mentioning our offer called "Fishcomplex", within which we propose — especially to developing countries — a complete range of services, equipment, vessels, technological ideas and consulting in the fishing industry: from surveying fisheries, training, fishing — to fish processing.

In the construction of hydrotechnical equipment our traditional customer is Czechoslovakia, where we are modernizing local waterways — especially the Elbe, building flood-gates, weirs and other objects. Recently we undertook the construction of a river port in the town of Lovosice. One of our more recent specialities is the export of containers to many highly developed countries.

— Yachts are NAVIMOR's very attractive calling-card.

— Yes. For years we have been selling sail- and motor-powered yachts — the vessels which in English are called "pleasure boats". We offer about 40 different types, including regatta vessels of olympic classes. We also sell yachting and navigational equipment, mainly to the USSR, Bulgaria, Sweden, the FRG, France, Austria, Holland and recently also Canada.

— NAVIMOR obviously does not manufacture all of what it sells, does it?

— We represent the manufacturing potential of about 50 producers who are shareholders of our company. These include repair, yacht and river shipyards, construction firms, design offices... Annually NAVIMOR signs about 1,000 export and 1,500 import contracts.

— On NAVIMOR's advertising post-cards and promotional materials one sees the graphic motif of stylized hands holding ships in docks, ports, yachts. Are they "in good hands"?

— We employ nearly 300 people. About 60% have higher education, half of them are economists, and 20% have technical education. Our staff is relatively young, but with a rather long period of work in our company. These are advantages: good theoretical preparation, practice and youth. Besides the main office in Gdańsk, our workers operate in agencies abroad: in Holland, Great Britain, the FRG, GDR, USSR, Czechoslovakia. The network of agency firms co-operating with us covers nearly the entire world. This year we intend to participate in 15 international fairs and exhibitions, to mention only Boot'85 in Düsseldorf, EXPOSHIP in London, NORSHIPPING in Oslo, INRYBPROM in Leningrad, EUROPORT in Amsterdam and fairs in Cairo, Leipzig, Hannover, Izmir, Brno, Lima, Canton, Poznań. We invite potential customers.

Next year we shall be one of the co-organizers of the third BALTEXPO exhibition in Gdańsk, which will be organized by Foreign Trade Publicity and Publishing Enterprise AGPOL in September. Right now, as an exhibitor, we invite all to visit our pavilion. And as co-organizer and importer, we invite those interested to participate in the exhibition, which has already become a permanent part of the calendar of international marine shows.

Interviewer: Andrzej Gołębiowski

Crafts in the Soviet Union

Khokhloms, holy figures, Palekh miniature painting, Zhostov trays... These craft products, exported by the foreign trade organization Novoexport, are well known abroad. The original products of folk artists have won approval among art lovers from all over the world and have won many international prizes, medals and diplomas.

The Soviet Union is a country of many nations. In the Russian Federation alone over 100 nationalities live and each of them has its own craft tradition. The range of artistic handicraft products for export is extremely broad and it is constantly being expanded owing to the State's development of handicraft production. Bashkir paintings on wooden pots, based on old Ural themes, enamelware from Velikiy Ustiug and Vologda, wooden dolls from Kirov and Yoshkar-Ol, wooden souvenirs from Lipieck and Kursk, sculpture in stone from the Far East — these are only a few examples of folk art in the Soviet Union. These products are now bought all over the world. Specialists and businessmen can see them at Soviet exhibitions abroad. Every year V/O Novoexport presents exhibits at 20—30 international fairs and exhibitions all over the world.

Special interest is aroused among the visitors at the exhibitions by the presence of folk artists demonstrating the methods of their work, the secrets of their art. Before the eyes of the visitors small masterpieces are created — from a formless piece of wood — a running horse or a funny little bear, an ordinary cup becomes a fairy goblet when a khokhlom ornament is added. What is the reason for their popularity?

Every product of folk art contains a particle of a nation's soul. And that is why folk crafts cannot disappear; they will continue to exist and develop.

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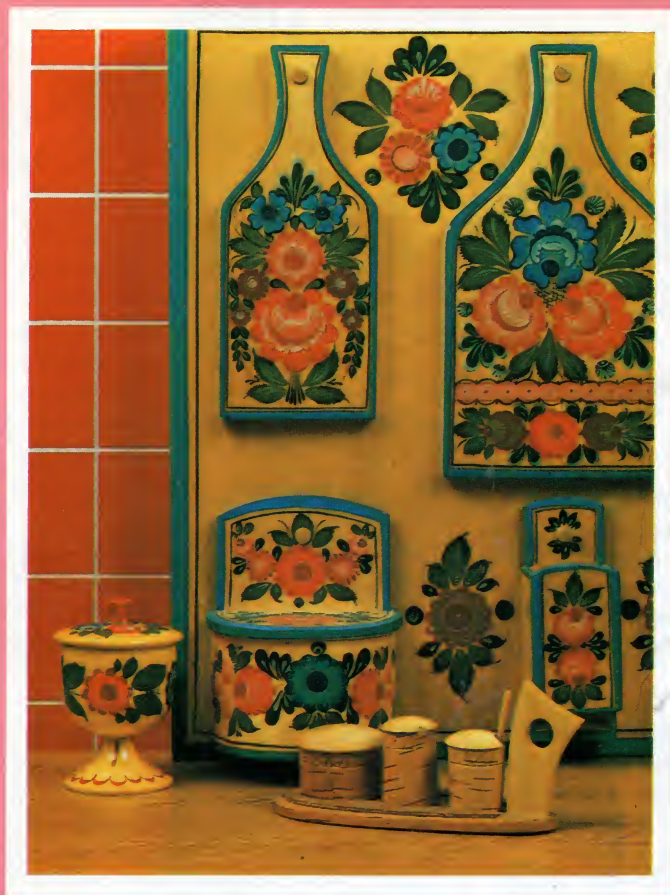
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HE DID NOT FORGET THAT HE IS A POLE

Stanisław Kwiatkowski

People started to talk about the Węclewicz in the second half of the seventies, when Wawrzyniec Węclewicz a Swedish citizen, at the suggestion of his wife Brigitta began to donate to Polish museums valuable works of art, rare collections of antique objects.

Among the 181 drawings which were sent to our country in 1976 and 1977 were works by Marc Chagall, Fernand Léger, Pablo Picasso, Albrecht Durer. Two years later, the collection — again drawings and paintings by European painters, a set of 19th century silver. Finally, a collection of 249 museum objects, among them sculptures, manuscripts, jewelry, masks, costumes and objects of everyday use from, among others, China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Nepal, Persia, Thailand, and Tibet.

Coins from the 13th—14th centuries B.C., an Arameic manuscript from Qumram (acquired from a Pole living among Arabs near the Dead Sea), a Chinese vase that once belonged to the Czar of Russia (after the October Revolution Vladimir Lenin gave it to a Swedish politician with whom he was on friendly terms, and Wawrzyniec Węclewicz acquired it from his son), and many other real treasures whose acquisition involved interesting happenings and adventures changed hands in this way. From the overcrowded Stockholm apartment they found their way to Warsaw museums.

Who is the generous donator?

He was born in Berlin in 1910 in a family of emigrants from Wielkopolska and has never lived permanently in our country. He spent his youth in the German capital. Since 1945 he has resided in Sweden, has a Swedish wife, and Swedish citizenship.

I read Wawrzyniec Węclewicz's book, published by him in the Poznań Publishing House, entitled "As Many Deaths as Days", in which he described his experiences in Nazi concentration camps. I also followed press releases devoted to him when he came to Poland to receive the Commander's Cross. Not until my visit to the home of the Węclewicz in Stockholm near Hornsgatan, however, did I understand that the costly gifts for Poland were no caprice. This was an expression of his patriotism, the feeling of ties with his country of origin, the conscious continuation of family traditions whose leading principle was service to the nation.

One of Wawrzyniec's ancestors — Hermogenes Węclewicz — took part in the January Uprising, his grandmother's brother on his father's side — Józef Karge — participated in the uprising of 1848 and later, as a General of the Union Army, fought in the American Civil War. His father — an activist in Polish emigre organizations, his brother — a Silesian insurgent, he himself — a scout, member of "Sokół" and other Polish emigre organizations in Germany.

He learned Polish secretly in Komorowicz's Berlin restaurant. As a youth he worked in the Polish Consulate in Berlin and later in the Delegacy of the Polish Clearing Institute. Then something very unfortunate happened to him. He was charged with spying for Poland. During the investigation, the Nazis offered him the choice of collaboration or death. He did not wish to collaborate, so he was sent to Sachsenhausen under sentence of death. He lost his freedom in 1938 and did not regain it until 1945, liberated by the English. He described his gehenna in the camps (i.a. also in Neuengamme and Bergen-Belsen) in the aforementioned book (sold out but a new edition is planned). From the outset he designated his royalties for social purposes in Poland.

Without returning to the matter of the Nazi concentration camps, it should be noted that Wawrzyniec Węclewicz did not lose heart at this time: he was even able to save five French prisoners from death, for which after the war the Veterans' Association in France awarded him the European Cross.

Right after liberation, he fell ill with typhus fever. He was sent by ship to Sweden for treatment — and there he met a Swedish nurse who knew French, Brigitta Bergloef, Brigitta did not forget the young Pole. A year later as a nurse of the Swedish Red Cross she was sent to the children's tuberculosis sanatorium in Otwock. She then saw Warsaw in ruins and learned the tragedy of our nation.

Sentiment for Poles had existed earlier in her family. Brigitta's grandfather, who was in charge of a secondary school in Sweden, maintained contacts with Polish teachers. I had an opportunity to see with my own eyes the yellowed-with-age, specialistic Polish educational journals with articles on his innovative teaching and educational methods. When a Polish delegation came to the Swedish secondary school around 1910, he taught his pupils to sing "God Save Poland".

After a few years, Brigitta and Wawrzyniec Węclewicz met once more. She, after finishing studies in the history of art, was still working in the hospital — as a librarian. He was on visits to hospitals in search of Poles — former prisoners of concentration camps, helping them materially. They were married in 1950. Brigitta learned Polish, and so was able to translate her husband's book into Swedish. For many years she has been going to the Polish Institute in Stockholm to hear lectures and view exhibits: together they read books and the Polish press...

Wawrzyniec is collecting material for his next book, about life after the war.

Wawrzyniec Węclewicz still remembers that his ancestors came from Wielkopolska, that relatives still live there. Unquestionably he will bring his book to the publishing house in Poznań that has such high regard for him. ■

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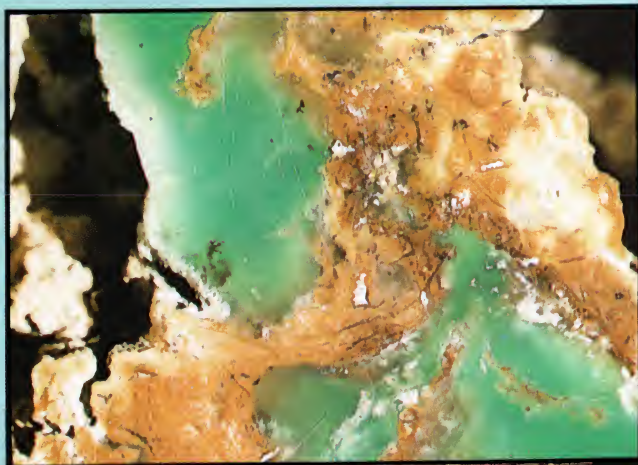
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Precious or even semi-precious stones have always been an object of desire and, next to gold, testified in every part of the world to the wealth of the people who possessed them. In Poland too they used to adorn both the crowns of kings and noblemen's robes and sabres, a side-arm without which Polish dress was incomplete. But, above all, as everywhere in the world, they added elegance to women's dress. The jewels worn by Poles initially came exclusively from distant countries in the east and south. However, the 16th century brought about increased interest in native stones and during the

reign of Sigismund III, who was himself an amateur jeweler, they even became an obligatory fashion.

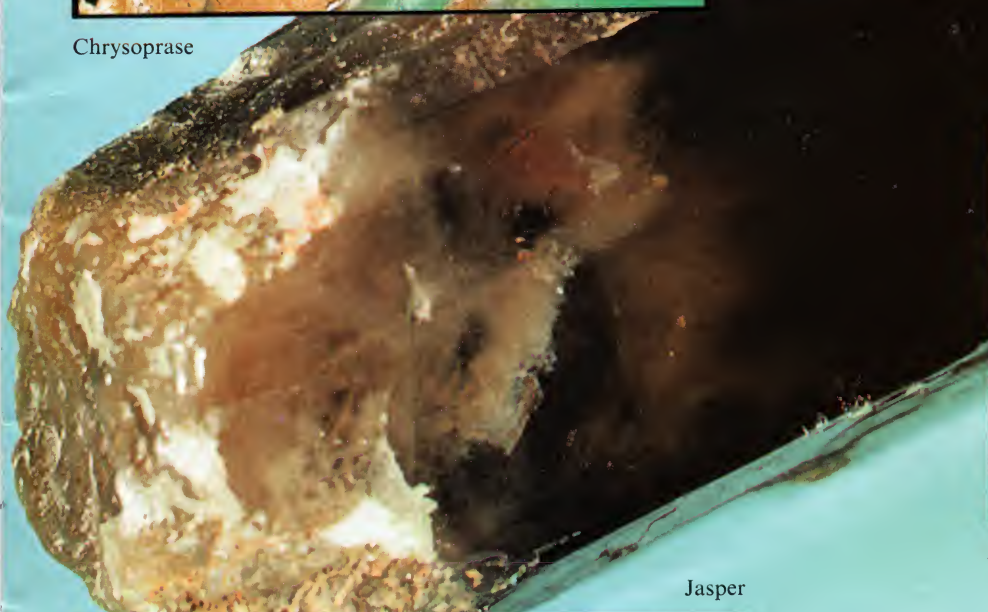
Precious stones testified not only to the wealth of their owners, but were also thought to possess magical powers and healing properties. The Poles of old considered — and this opinion still survives — that certain gems could influence the happiness, health or at least mood of their owners. Thus carbuncles were believed to help to make friends, chrysolites to chase away nightmares, pearls to avert melancholy, garnets to cheer the heart, agates to improve eyesight, topazes

to temper wrath, sapphires to defend women's chastity and to give a good complexion, coral beads to ward off lightning etc. Even Copernicus, who was also a physician, followed in his prescriptions the rules of the medical art of his times and recommended making powders from various precious stones. According to a leading Polish expert and author of numerous books on gems, Michał Sachanbiński of Wrocław, belief in the healing powers of stones is still alive in Poland and Europe. He cites, for instance, lists drawn by western gemmologists of so-called medical stones at present re-



Chrysoprase

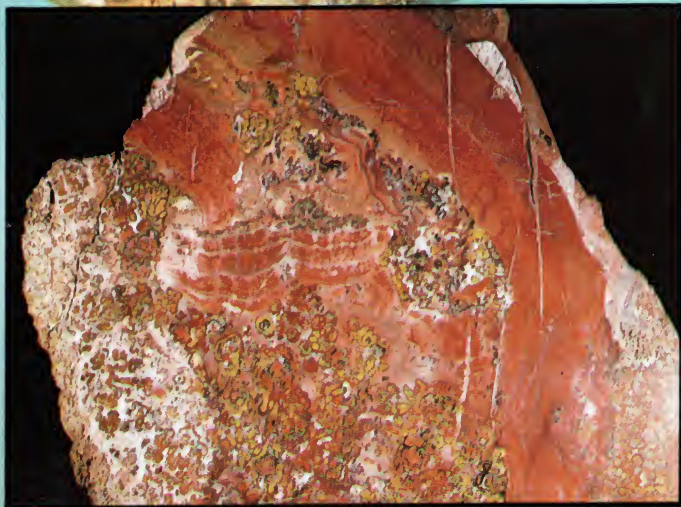
Morion



Jasper



Amethystine geode



Gems of Poland

Marek Malinowski

commended for various illnesses. Thus lazurite is said to be a protection against apoplexy, nephrite against eye diseases, carnelian against bleeding, agate against fever, etc.

Much could be said about the belief that has persisted since ancient times, that precious stones can bring happiness and avert misfortunes. Obviously they can only do so by being worn, and have to be connected with the month or the birth date or Zodiac sign of the wearer.

Stones are also attributed to particular nations and countries. Opal is linked to Australia, brazilianite to Brazil, moonstone to Ceylon, jadeite to China, amber to Denmark, labradorite to Finland, diamond to India, coral to Italy, rock crystal to Japan, emerald to Columbia, girasol to Mexico, nephrite to New Zealand, haematite to Sweden, moonstone to Switzerland, alexandrite to the Soviet

blasting of rock or simply in the mountains or on waste-heaps. They may appear in various places and geologists and collectors know very well where to look for them. Nickel ores usually contain milk-green chrysoprases; violet amethysts occur in malachite rocks. Between Złoty Stok and Świeradów or Strzelin and Strzegom the earth is full of treasures — and not very well guarded ones as is proved by the fact that roads have been paved with precious or semi-precious stones.

On paths can be found chalcedonies, carnelians, agates, turquoises, malachites, lydites, garnets, beryls and nephrites of various shades. One only needs to be able to distinguish them among other stones and then to cut and polish them. This is a subject of interest to both professionals and amateurs. Although Lower Silesian natural resources have been

to produce jewelry on an industrial scale. It has a work-force of over 300 and an annual output (including imported stones) of about 400 million zlotys. "Agate", as it is more popularly known, at present produces about 200 different designs of stone and silver products, and considerable varieties of stones — about 1,000. These include both cabochons (convex stones) and facets (multiplane) and other items ranging from ornaments in the shape of hearts, leaves etc. to ashtrays, vases, caskets and the like and custom-made interior decoration. Many of the stones appear in combination with silver which is also a local material. It is a by-product of the copper mined in Lower Silesia.

"Agate" has many competitors in the shape of craftworkshops and co-operatives. It aims at expanding its operations on internal and foreign markets.

Gems of Poland



Rock crystal



Agate

Union, asteriated sapphire to Thailand etc. For Poland it is amber and for Lower Silesia, our country's richest source of precious and semi-precious stones, chrysoprase. Each part of Lower Silesia has a stone specially associated with it. For instance in the Karkonosze mountains (Western Sudeten) it is amethyst, in the Kaczawa mountains agate, in the area of Ślęza, the holy mountain of the ancient Slavs, also called Sobótka, nephrite. The story goes that the market square in Kłodzko was once paved with agates and the road to Jordanów with nephrites. The story is only partly true since in both cases among the stones found there are substantial quantities of the precious variety.

In Poland, of the two thousand-odd presently known minerals only some occur. Most are to be found in Lower Silesia in the Sudeten and in the regions of Wałbrzych and Jelenia Góra. Here gems virtually lie underfoot. They can also be found in stream beds, old quarry excavations, in the holes left by the



Opal

exploited for ages, even today they are still untold.

In the Wałbrzych region interest in precious and ornamental stones increased significantly in the mid-1970s. At that time quite large facilities were built to work stones on an industrial scale; an amateur movement also started to develop.

Over ten years ago, the Precious Metals Products Plant was set up in Kłodzko as a subsidiary of the "Polsrebro" organization; it is the only enterprise in Poland

It is worth adding that in the Wałbrzych region a programme for utilization of local precious and ornamental stones has been framed and its results can already be noticed on the market. Geological work is also being conducted. So far 42 sites have been discovered where a concentration of stones occurs. The area of Strzegom and Ząbkowice Śląskie is richest in this respect. In the Strzegom quarries can be found nephrites, morions, smoky quartz and rock crystal, in the vicinity of Ząbkowice chrysoprase, jasper, opal, chalcedony and syenite. Around Stronie Śląskie marble is quarried (White, Green, and Pink Marianna). In the neighbourhood of Nowa Ruda occur amethysts and agates and near Wałbrzych — amethysts and chrysoprases.

From time to time the world of collectors and amateurs is shaken by sensational, very valuable discoveries. They contribute greatly to the spread of interest in gemmology.

Specimens courtesy of Museum of Earth, Warsaw (photo: T. Konart) and Jan Makaruk, Warsaw (photo: K. Lipski)

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Not all that long ago the word "charter" was mostly associated with the sea and the hiring of ships. Since then we have seen an almost completely new type of aviation-appear: charter services. Interestingly enough airlines at first strongly resisted the invasion of these new carriers, fearing that they would take away passengers from scheduled flights. Thus there was a regulation that travelers on a chartered flight had to be members of a club or association and have special passes. The only result was that associations of people who saw each other for the first and last time on board a plane started to mushroom.

The "upstart", however, bulldozed his way onto the civil aviation market and

route. Many publications noted that this played a significant role in the integration of Polish communities abroad and strengthening their ties with the Old Country. They had been waiting so long for this moment and when a plane with white-and-red markings landed in Toronto, Chicago, Montreal or New York, there were always tears and authentic emotion.

Some of the credit for charter contacts with the whole world also belongs to Polish sailors and fishermen (probably because the system originated at sea).

When in 1971 the GRYF Distant-Water Fishing Enterprise from Szczecin became the Polish precursor of airborne exchange of factory vessel crews in distant seas, the reactions were surprise

IT'S CLOSER BY CHARTER!

in time airlines underwent such a change of heart that they started their own operations to meet the constantly growing demand.

The majority of air carriers have set up special charter flight divisions. Since they make for better utilization of aircraft in accordance with the principle that only a flying plane makes money.

* * *

LOT's Charter Department, headed by Bogdan Kielak, is a small team of very young people. They cannot afford to follow any set pattern, but must have open minds and nerves of steel. Most of its business is one-off and has to be prepared very carefully from beginning to end. Improvisation is out. They need the expertise of accountants for drafting the cost calculation, lawyers for signing the contract, polyglots for obtaining the necessary commercial and diplomatic permits for arrivals and stopovers in over 250 airports on all continents. Sometimes there seem to be no words to convey the essence and atmosphere of the exciting but very difficult job done by these young people. Evidently, one of the things that spurs their inventiveness is a sense of also being on a flight over the equator or of standing on the apron of a distant airport where a Polish plane is landing for the first time in the history of the airline.

* * *

It was charter flights that paved the way to LOT's entry on the trans-Atlantic



Office of LOT Polish Airlines in Tokyo

and incredulity. At the beginning few people, even among the initiators, believed in success. Until that time fishing had been conducted in the traditional dimensions of man — ship — man. Now aircraft were to be added.

Airborne replacement of crews in distant fisheries has now become almost general practice.

GRYF's example was soon followed by others. As usual the decisive factor was economics: the operating costs of a factory trawler amount to a lot of money and so it must work almost non-stop. Pilots' participation in this game has perhaps been best described by a sailor: "I've been sailing for 20 years and planes are OK by me. Do I always have to rock on the Atlantic?" The



Also Polish aircraft can be seen at the Peking Airport

number of LOT flights with sailors and fishermen on board has been systematically growing. The 1984 balance-sheet shows a 19% growth in comparison with 1983.

* * *

A flashback to June 1972 and a ceremony in Chicago at which one of LOT's aircraft was named "Tadeusz Kościuszko". Somebody wrote in a local newspaper: "When from behind the American and Polish flags there appeared a picture of Tadeusz Kościuszko, hero of both nations, many eyes at O'Hare Airport were filled with tears. Congratulations were wired by the Mayor of Chicago. This was a charter that will lodge in the memory of the entire Polish community. The place to name the plane was perfectly chosen. It is said after all that the second largest Polish city after Warsaw is Chicago..."

Note must also be made of a charter flight of the "Frederic Chopin" to Tokyo. On board were the soloists and orchestra of the National Philharmonics, and 3.5 tons of musical instruments. At the airport in May 1973 Japanese journalists took photographs of the portrait of the great composer on the side of the Polish plane. In Warsaw a mail delivered a telegram: "On this first and so distant



Photos: LOT Archives

Airport in Sydney

equator was crossed, were offered champagne and given a beautiful diploma.

In a newspaper story of that trip I noted the account of the touchdown in Brazil. It was so good and smooth that it was rewarded with prolonged and loud applause by the men of the sea.

A well-known Polish pilot, Captain Damian Żuchowski, a man who has flown over 10 million kilometres, asked what brings him joy in flying answered: "A good, smooth touchdown, a smooth take-off. When he brings off a landing that the passengers do not even notice almost every pilot smiles. And he feels sour if he fails". It struck me that somebody should think of installing industrial TV on board aircraft. A passenger would see the captain's face on the screen and feel absolutely at ease. Somebody could say that some captains would smile just in case.

Everybody sets records nowadays, so here's one for charter flights. Route: Warsaw — Moscow — Khabarovsk — Guam — Sydney; flight time — 25 hours; distance: over 19,000 kilometres! Everything went off with exceptional punctuality and right on schedule. But the object was not only to demonstrate the class of Polish pilots and their ability to cope with any circumstances, but first of

flight to Japan by our SP-LAC Frederic Chopin we wish the captain and the crew calm skies and good flight — Frederic Chopin Association".

Two years later a LOT plane for the first time crossed the equator ferrying sailors to the capital of Peru. In June 1978 came another first when a Polish plane landed in Rio de Janeiro and Buenos Aires. The great predecessor here was Stanisław Skarżyński who in his tiny RWD took off on 7th May, 1933 from an airfield outside Dakar on his historic flight over the Atlantic. The welcome given him later by Polish communities in the whole of South America exceeded all expectations. On the inaugural jet flight there was nothing out of the ordinary. All its participants, as the

all to enable a fishing crew to catch a regular Quantas flight to New Zealand. The arrival of the "Ignacy Paderewski" at Kingsford Smith Airport and the elegant landing made by Captain W. Sułeczki was a great moment for the entire Australian Polish community. Polish pilots were everywhere welcomed enthusiastically and very warmly received.

LOT has also carried Arab pilgrims to Jedda. On the route of these flights, just a mere 9,000 metres below, were Polish planes performing agricultural services. Once, Captain Żuchowski's crew overheard in their earphones a conversation between pilots who were having difficulty in establishing communication with the ground. A colleague from the jet told them on the air what they should do.



Captain Żuchowski said afterwards that all of a sudden it was so silent in the earphones that it almost hurt. After a long while, from the agricultural plane there came the timid question "And who is that?" They heard in reply: "This is SP-LAB Tadeusz Kościuszko, we're flying from Cairo to Jedda and see you in Warsaw".

In November 1984 the famous Song and Dance Group "Mazowsze" was coming back on board our plane after great successes in Korea and China. The whole flight on the charter route Warsaw — Moscow — Peking — Moscow — Warsaw 16,770 km long, lasted, including stops, 28 hours and 15 minutes. Our great group was made to feel on board our plane absolutely at home.

* * *

The number of LOT charter flights has been constantly growing. Those flights are used not only by fishermen and sailors. Charter flights have their significant share in the development of tourism and foreign trade. The fishermen's charter flights made for better knowledge of specific aviation problems of South America where our presence had not been too frequent. The local and numerous Polish community is very much interested in establishing closer contacts with the Old Country. They remember warmly performances by "Mazowsze", visits by the Pope, Polish pianists, representatives of the "Polonia" Society. These contacts can be a spur to tourism to Poland. LOT should be present in the area and not only through landings in Rio de Janeiro, Montevideo or Buenos Aires. The opening of an office similar to the ones already working in Tokyo, Sydney or Bombay should be just a question of time.

Travelling has become a characteristic drug of our era. The joys derived of travelling are shared by more and more people, regardless of where they live. A young man from Manitoba (Canada) wrote that on board a Polish plane he was treated to an apple so good and juicy he had never had before. In his letter to LOT he asked "to send me a few (at least three) seeds of Polish apples which I will plant by the house. It would be so nice to have a piece of Poland in my yard".

Jacek Barcicki



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Sedlaczek's old wine-vault

In the Tunnel of the Black Trout and in the Antique Mine

sightseeing

A small rotunda with small grated windows, covered by a shingle roof. We enter and then, bending down low, we descend along twisting stone stairs. It is exactly 29.28 metres to the bottom. The rippling of water and the sound of metal striking against rock. A searchlight from the darkness outlines the contours of a long tunnel hollowed out of dolomite rock, filled with water. The water is still lightly rippling, is still slightly ruffled. The stony bottom is visible, with water not more than 60–70 cm. deep. Suddenly the surface becomes frozen, and something strange happens. There is an illusion of great depth. The illusion is absolute. And now a flat-bottomed metal boat is pushed away by a guide from under the boards of the landing-stage, and the rippling water returns to its previous appearance. The Tunnel of the Black Trout in the Tarnów Mountains has revealed the first secret of the underground world of ore miners.

A trip through the Tunnel of the Black Trout is a unique experience. Our guide, who like a Venetian gondolier here in the subterranean regions of the Tarnów Mountains leads a cavalcade of boats, quickly explains the name: in the dark every trout is black. And there are trout, as they love the crystal clear water.

So we move slowly along in ten metal boats tied together, which are moved along by guides pushing away from the walls with their hands. Acetylene lamps flicker on the rocking boats, picking out of the darkness more and more new fragments of the tunnel, vaults and gateways which have been given romantic names: "Silence", "The Courageous", "Wisdom", "The Lazy", "Lovers", "Nostalgia" and "Kisses". To be sure, in the semi-darkness we cannot see whether anyone is kissing under this last gateway, but one thing is certain — everyone is enthralled by the beauty and mysteriousness of the tunnel. How much work was necessary more than 150 years ago with

primitive tools and instruments to hollow out of dolomite rock this longest drainage tunnel in the Tarnów Mountains later named for Tadeusz Kościuszko, more than 8 kilometres long, and whose segment called the Tunnel of the Black Trout was opened to tourists. It was built in the years 1821–1835 in a still incompletely explored labyrinth of excavations of the Tarnów Mountains ore mining industry.

For the miners digging for silver ore and lead water was always the greatest evil. It flooded pits and small shafts,

threatening death. From the outest bailing wheels were constructed, which miners treaded for a dozen or more hours a day in order to take out water with wooden buckets, later a horse-driven treadmill was constructed, and finally a steam-powered machine to drain the mine. The Tarnów Mountains were the second in Europe, after Hettsted near Mansfeld in Saxony, to import such a machine from England in 1787. After this, others were manufactured in the nearby steel-mill in Ozimek.



Inside of an old cottage in Tarnowskie Góry ►

While the boats are pushing their way between the stone corridors of the 150-year-old Tunnel of the Black Trout that drains the ore excavations, one can imagine, as in a living history lesson, the role and power of the Tarnów Mountains mining industry of those times. For the Tarnów Mountains are the cradle of the Polish mining industry, one of its oldest centres.

In 1526 duke Jan, the last of the Opole Piasts, gave the mining settlement town laws and Tarnowskie Góry — from that time a “free mining city” — for a few centuries became the centre of the Sile-

sian mining industry. Hardly two years passed when the same duke, to stress the importance of this new profession, issued the famous “Mining Code”, the first Polish mining law. When the “Mining Code” was issued, there were already 1,274 pits operating in the entire region, miners’ guilds or associations of ore miners existed which were mining on their own account. In the next century 20,121 new pits were constructed. Besides this there existed numerous washers, a roasting plant and compressor for ore, silver and lead works, 5 larger and smaller tunnels draining the mines. Tarnowskie Góry was built on ore, silver and lead. They determined the development of the town and its enrichment.

centuries with their characteristic arcades, interesting facades and original vestibules. Nearby on a wooden tower covered by a shingle roof hangs a 16th century bell of the Tarnowskie Góry ore miners which seems ready at any moment to call them to work. Beckoning to us in the market place is Sedlaczek’s more than 300-year-old wine-vault, which is famous for the fact that in 1683 the Polish King Jan III Sobieski stopped here while on the way with his army to relieve the siege of Vienna and gain a magnificent victory over the Turks.

Not long ago Tarnowskie Góry has

mounted on the surface of the pit. Before the drainage tunnels were built in the 16th century, they were also used to carry water which flooded the lower levels. An unimpressive tin funnel with black powder and beside it an ordinary rye straw. When the miner with a bar or rod made a hole in the wall, he then poured in the powder and lit the straw, which served as a fuse. Still further on in the main museum we find windlasses, treadmills, models of old zinc and lead mines. There is also a gallery of modern painting, the fruit of underground plein-air painting on mining subjects — a spectacle that is unique in the world.

And then a tour on ground level. For two hours along the 1,700 metre trail one can see the living history of the Tarnowskie Góry mining industry. The tourist route is in the shape of a triangle whose peak in the north is a pit with the ancient historical name “Angel” and other ones — the pits “Snake” and “God’s Grace”.

We have to lower our heads. The 110 metre board-walk has a low ceiling. It is preserved in its original condition. On the walls are gashes made by miner’s rods, some lichen — living proof of biological life under the earth. Further on there is a cell. In mines of this type the deposits were clustered in the form of “nests”. When the miners encountered such a “nest”, that is, a large deposit, they settled in for a longer time. The cells are low and high, mining faces where only two people could work. Vast recesses and typical original fall of roof, as though we were in tremendous mountains. Strange figures composed of stones — a stone parquet floor laid without any cement that to this day fulfills its role perfectly. A rising heading that serves to eliminate methane, an old form of work safety and hygiene. Before starting work, one of the miners wrapped in a wet sheet would climb up a ladder with a torch and then would light the gas that collected at the top. And finally, an unforgettable phenomenon rarely encountered in dolomite rocks — a karst funnel once 250 metres deep, now somewhat shallower.

The foot trail of the ancient mine ends at the “God’s Grace” pit, where there is a run-off tunnel 330 metres long, as in the Tunnel of the Black Trout.

Now we can return to the surface, to the centre of Tarnowskie Góry, a town on which ore mining has had an indelible influence. One can see this especially in September, the time of the traditional Miners’ Days, a festive occasion with exhibitions of ancient mining customs and colourful processions, headed by the legendary “Skarbek”, the good underground spirit of the mines.



◀ Tarnowskie Góry — former centre of Silesian mining

acquired still another attraction: an underground Skansen museum of the ore-mining industry, called the “Antique Mine”. The “Antique Mine” is not far from the market place.

From the 150 kilometres of mining tunnels, with dozens of kilometres of foot-paths, chambers and corridors hollowed out under the city this fragment, which has been preserved in the best condition, has been selected for exhibition purposes. It comes from a rather late period (18th—19th centuries), and for this reason has been supplemented with older exhibits that are on display in the pavilion besides the hoist tower of the mine.

It all begins from the museum with models and miners’ equipment. There are many genuine specimens found during work on reconstruction of the mine. Wooden clogs which the miners wore, pickaxes with which they crumbled blocks of silver or lead, wooden shovels with edges reinforced with metal plate. There is also a collection of miners’ lamps, wooden buckets strengthened with metal hoops. They were used for transporting the mine’s output by turning the windlass

This Silesian city, hardly more than twenty some odd kilometres from the capital of the region — Katowice, has a considerable history, which is preserved to this day and despite the modern industry here now that is no longer directly connected with the mining of ore, is visible at every turn.

In every centre of the town time seems to have stood still. One can see the old miners’ homes from the 17th and 18th

Tadeusz Rycerski

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Two Among the Animals

Hanna and Antoni Gucwińscy are an unusual couple. They are well-known and popular not only in their own country, but also abroad. They work in the Wrocław Zoo, where Antoni is the director.

They first met in the Zoo. When the young biology graduate Hanna came here to take her first job, he had already been working in Wrocław for several years.

There are other zoos in Poland and other people devoted to their work, but Hanna and Antoni Gucwiński are the best known and liked. They have introduced a television programme entitled "With a Camera Among the Animals", which they have been broadcasting for 15 years now with undiminishing popularity and interest among viewers, who eagerly look forward to each new programme. In it they present their animal charges, telling the viewers about the joys and troubles associated with their keeping and introducing the audience to the unusual world of animals, their customs, likes and dislikes, and specific life styles.

Environmental protection has become the catchword of our times. Mankind, as it were, has paused to reflect on the devastation of nature. Let us save our world, whose very existence is threatened! Consequently, this programme focuses on typical and individual characteristics of particular animals: how they move, feed, bring up their young. The list of endangered species has been growing longer. Today zoos are not only places to look at animals, but also compounds for breeding exceptionally valuable species. Those preserved and bred in the zoo are often returned to the wild, as was the case with bisons, which until recently had not existed at all in the Białowieża Forest.

Hanna and Antoni Gucwiński manage the most famous breeding-farm for small gorillas in Europe, some-



thing like a nursery for young monkeys. Various European zoos buy baby gorillas in Africa, send them to Wrocław for a few years, and then take the fully raised animals home. Why to Wrocław? For here a special system has been developed for raising baby gorillas, a system which enables them to survive their childhood in new conditions, separated from their natural environment and mother's care. Gorillas are very delicate simians, have frequent health problems, and also suffer from loneliness. Exotic animals are expensive, but gorillas are among the most expensive. Therefore, the expert breeding of these valuable specimens is also good business for the zoo, offering the opportunity to exchange individual specimens for no less valuable ones. Among animals born in the Wrocław zoo are an anaconda, the longest snake in the world, hard-to-raise Przewalski dwarf ponies, Indian elephants, tapirs, giraffes, antelopes, parrots, African ostriches, emus, storks, and even basilisks, thus breaking the most difficult

barrier of all — the problem of breeding animals in captivity.

The Gucwińskis' home, located on the grounds of the zoo, has a unique atmosphere in which a newcomer from the everyday humdrum world begins to sense things which he ordinarily passes by indifferently. The world of animals! How wise it is! The stories of animals told by the Gucwińskis could fill a thick volume. In fact, Hanna Gucwińska has written an interesting book, "Animals in My Home", and Antoni (together with Dr. Władysław Strojny) has compiled a beautiful album, "Friends from the Zoo". The hackneyed truism that "animals are man's friends" comes to life fully in Hanna and Antoni Gucwiński's home.

Various superstitions and prejudices have coloured many very incorrect opinions about animals, that the hooting of an owl foretells of death, that the jackass is stupid, stubborn, and lazy, that wolves attack peaceful travellers, that the hyena is a disgusting animal, that all reptiles are hideous, etc. Antoni, though, has

made friends with a hyena by the name of Marcinek, which for his master's slightest caress, for a scratching of the ear, will give up the tastiest morsels. Without fear Antoni strokes the flaxen head of the lion Jogi and calls to a hippopotamus, which swims up to him and joyfully opens its enormous snout. A friendly attitude towards animals, true friendship with them, not circus training and suppression of their natural inclinations, have caused this "miracle". A hyena, lion, and hippopotamus are not all. Antoni has even managed to domesticate a cockroach, which "lived" in the monkey house and waited for Antoni, who always brought him some morsel.

Hanna's specialty are small animals, those which most need human assistance and care, infants of various kinds which, if not for constant care in the zoo, would never survive, for not every mother wants to raise her young in "captivity". In such cases, man must become the surrogate mother.

Thousands of letters come to the Wrocław zoo. They are written by people who understand the importance of environmental protection and the role of those who wish to protect our environment. They ask about how to feed birds, save endangered species, ask for advice on how to build feeders. Sometimes they even bring animals. One day a cer-



tain farmer brought a hare with a severed leg, which then lived for several years in the Wrocław zoo.

In the Gucwiński home we forget about common everyday matters and, as it were, transcend the limits of our existence. The limits of the obvious. This home, an unusual Noah's Ark where snakes, birds, cats, monkeys, and even bats exist together under one roof, makes us aware of how little we really know about the world that surrounds us, in which we see animals as meat, fur, or at best as beast of burden or simply toys. Hanna and Antoni Gucwiński protest against such a view of our world. Through

their work they have brought environmental protection closer to all of us. They have taught us how to appreciate and preserve the world in which we live. Their educational campaign has been going on for several years now. They reach people not only through TV, but also travel to orphanages, homes for the aged, hospitals. They bring smiles and joy to people who, for various reasons, cannot come to the zoo. This charming part of the world which some cannot see and experience themselves comes to them to inspire faith and confidence in the wisdom of human endeavours.

There is a Polish saying, "The master's eye feeds the horses". This is an old truism, whose advocate, the director of the Wrocław zoo, is on his feet at dawn. Every day he walks through the extensive grounds of his estate and carefully examines everything. Did the lion receive his correct portion of meat? Have the monkeys received enough raisins and apples? How do the rhinoceros and elephant feel?

Such a walk with the director provides unforgettable experiences. It helps one to understand better his difficult and responsible work, consisting of thousands of complicated individual problems, each of which is unique.

Even nights are full of tension, such as when a whole staff of people kept vigil over the birth of a giraffe, and the "hot line" to the director's home brought continuous news of what was happening in the improvised delivery room. Such work is the magnificent obsession of this couple, work which is absorbing and fascinating and leaves so little time for private life, for friends who love the home in Wrocław and assemble there whenever they need a moment of peace and relaxation. For both Hanna and Antoni Gucwiński emanate an exceptional soothing calm, an uncommon optimism and faith in the significance of human actions, the importance of saving and restoring what others have destroyed. By working among animals, they strengthen faith in man. ■



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GAWĘDA

Laughing faces, melodious, rhythmical and simple songs, dance and movement, unaffected play on the stage, the natural charm of youth are the shortest description of the "Gawęda" group. Everyone likes them, children and grownups, at home and abroad.

"Gawęda" is the official artistic group of the Union of Polish Scouts, the oldest and largest youth organization in Poland. The fine program of the organization has strong humanistic accents. The most important among them are instilling patriotism and sensitivity to social problems, helping others, honesty, solidarity, responsibility, activity, moral courage, resourcefulness. Work in the "Gawęda" group is subordinated to these goals.

The purpose of the group — as its founder and director, Andrzej Kieruzalski, states — is to develop young people through contact with art and make them sensitive to the world and people around them. And he is successful in this. His pupils succeed in adult life, distinguishing themselves by their high moral and ethical values.

"Gawęda" has more than 400 members, children and youth aged 9 to 19. After seeing their introduction, the audience is convinced that these are very talented artists. Almost incredible is the director's statement that he does not carry out a special selection of candidates, believing that every child has abilities which must be developed and guided at the appropriate time. Access to the group is open to all who wish to devote some of their free time to work in it. There are many candidates. Unfortunately, the list of those waiting to be accepted is long, for only about 50 novices can be accepted into the group each year. Sessions are held a few times a week, in smaller groups divided according to age. The "Gawęda" programme is not only dances and songs, though they predominate. There is also a place for recitations, a puppet theatre, and for developing interests in the fine arts and tinkering. These skills are needed, since members of the group at their own expense make costumes, many props, scenographic elements.

The history of the group began simply and modestly in 1952, when Andrzej



Photos: Interpress

Kieruzalski, then still a student at the Academy of Fine Arts in Warsaw, organized a small puppet theatre in one of the districts of the capital. He admits that at that time he never dreamed that the group born from his youthful enthusiasm would develop so fast and last so long. "Gawęda" has performed for 33 years now and is still growing, for all of this time under the direction of the same man. This is a rare case in the history of amateur artistic groups.

Since 1955, when the Palace of Culture and Sciences in Warsaw was opened, "Gawęda" has had its home here. A warm and cozy atmosphere pervades its rooms. The tasteful interior decorations are eye-catching, and this is largely the work of the young people themselves. There is perfect order and neatness everywhere, which is carefully observed.

"Gawęda" takes up a lot of time, but young people are able to reconcile studies with work in the group. Their grades

cannot be allowed to suffer, and the director keeps a watchful eye on this. He is in constant contact with parents and the school. The vast majority of the members of the group are good pupils. They have learned to value their time and to use it wisely. As surprising as it is, they willingly and quickly subordinate themselves to the rules and regulations of work in the group. Enthused with what they are doing, they have a lot of zeal, ideas and perseverance. Andrzej Kieruzalski does not have any educational or organizational problems. He has found the right level for communicating with children and also with older members. They are united by their love of beauty, in the broadest sense of the word, as the most constant and important value in life. How eloquent is the members' way of greeting each other — saluting with an open palm of the hand, whose

fingers symbolize beautiful words, songs, puppets, colours, and literature and poetry.

Without exaggeration one can say that Andrzej Kieruzalski's educational successes result from application of the leading principle professed by another great Polish friend of children, physician and social worker — Janusz Korczak, that children should be treated seriously, as partners. One should make demands of them, but one must also be dependable and conscientious in relation to them, keeping all promises. Andrzej Kieruzalski is demanding. He does not tolerate making light of responsibilities, but at the same time he is warm and kind and at difficult times understanding and tolerant.

He devotes attention to the emotional atmosphere of life in the group, which also gives the feeling of brotherhood with those who have left. "Gawęda" has its own rites. The most festive of these are initiation of new members, high school graduations, saying good-bye to those leaving the group. The most outstanding members of the group with the best artistic results are awarded "silver masks". The methods of work used in the group have found imitators. A similar group, also called "Gawęda", is active in Copenhagen. It was founded 15 years ago by Włodzimierz Zawadzki, an



alumnus of the Polish group. For the last five years Mrs. Lis Albertsen has been the director.

Viewing the spontaneous, colourful, joyful concerts of "Gawęda", it is hard to detect that these spectacles consist of good directing, artistic taste, and the amusing ideas of Andrzej Kieruzalski, his wife Barbara, and a small group of instructors, mainly alumni of the group. One cannot forget to mention the outstanding artists who cooperate with the group, among them the most faithful who have been with the group almost from the beginning, such as Wanda Chotomska — authoress of texts, the composer Włodzimierz Korcz, and the outstanding choreographer Witold Gruzica.

During its 33 years of existence, "Gawęda" has given about 5,000 concerts, with an average of more than 100 concerts a year. The group performs everywhere — in schools, plants and shops, hospitals, community centres, orphanages and old-age homes, bringing joy and cheer. It has played to audiences in most of the countries of Europe, often having been invited many times — in Belgium, West Berlin, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, France, Yugoslavia, GDR, FRG, Sweden, Hungary, Italy, and the Soviet Union. The performers were also warmly applauded in Canada, the USA, and Cuba. Next year they are going to Japan.

The young performers captivate the audience and gain fans through the unaffected joy with which they fill every auditorium. It is hard not to agree with the opinion of the critic from "Le Monde", who wrote that "Gawęda" is a group which everyone should see at least once.

The group has received many honours, prizes and distinctions for its artistic and educational work. Among them are state awards, prizes from the prime minister, the minister of foreign affairs, the minister of art and culture and many others. They also have an honorary LOT Polish Airlines' badge "With Three Diamonds".

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Mother of the Lepers

Dr. Wanda Bleńska is an unusual person. They call her the mother of lepers, for she has devoted her life to fighting this terrible illness. She has practiced medicine for more than 50 years, and for 34 of those years she has been in charge of a specialized hospital in Buluba, on the shores of Lake Victoria in the heart of Uganda. With her years of experience and hard work, she knows a great deal about leprosy. She is constantly invited to international symposia and congresses of specialists in leprosy. As one of the most outstanding experts of the international organization for combatting leprosy, she long since could have changed her clinic, lost in the African wilderness, for work in the WHO in Geneva. She cannot imagine abandoning her patients, however. Her knowledge and attitude are greatly respected by the medical and moral authorities of the world.

She is so well known in Uganda that she once received with no difficulty a letter on whose envelope the sender had written only three words: "Polish doctor, Uganda".

For she was the first Polish doctor who came to this country. Her way to Africa began in 1948 in England, when she graduated from Liverpool University, in hygiene and tropical medicine. She wanted to put her knowledge into practice as soon as possible. She came to Buluba in Uganda in March, 1950. At that time this was a small, modestly equipped centre for lepers, founded in 1934 by the Irish Franciscan sisters under the direction of Mother Kevi. Its rapid development did not take place until the fifties and sixties, when the centre was taken over by the Polish doctor. Since that time, the fates of Buluba and Doctor Bleńska have been inseparably bound together. The beginnings were very difficult, however.

— When I came here — the doctor recalls — there was wilderness all around. We often even encountered wild animals,

e.g. hippopotami. The population was dying from sleeping sickness. That is why in the first years we carried out systematic preventive inoculations. Simple African huts for patients were first built on 1,000 acres. In time they were replaced by cottages made from bricks produced by the healthier patients. The former centre is a far cry from the present completely modern and functional one. Today this is a light, airy, one-storied pavilion hospital for adults with one hundred beds, a new ward for leprosy small children (from whom measles are a deadly danger), a surgical and operating complex, laboratories, medical support facilities and living quarters for the staff.

It is a wonder that such a slender woman for so many years was able to cope with all of the obligations that rested on her. This was achieved at the cost of giving up private life and family. She filled her days from dawn to dusk with work — learning

Photos: B. Sienkiewicz



the local language, receiving, diagnosing and treating the ill, research in the lab, operations, training Ugandian personnel, supervising expansion of the centre, maintaining contacts with other specialized centres, including foreign ones. In order to relieve people from the odium of this terrible illness and help them return to normal life, she has often performed the most difficult operations herself, which consist in the amputation of extremities and also plastic surgery to reconstruct noses and ears "eaten" by leprosy. Later other Polish doctors came to her assistance. Now there are four of them in Buluba. A few lay sisters and a nurse with excellent qualifications have come from Europe.

Buluba today — thanks to Wanda Bleńska — is not only a preventive and treatment centre, but also an important training and scientific establishment, cooperating with the World Health Organization and with specialized institutions in many countries, e.g. in London, Hamburg, Switzerland, India, Japan. The centre today participates in such programmes as WHO's — "Integration", whose aim is to include leprosy in open treatment. The effectiveness of new drugs and methods are tested here (the so-called multidrug, short term method of treatment is tested here).

For 20 years students in the final years of medical school and nursing colleges have been coming to Buluba for practice. Dr. Bleńska often travels to more distant schools to give lectures. The effects of her work can already be seen. The original entirely white staff is now mainly Ugandian. Dr. Bleńska has very high regard for a talented young physician — a Ugandian, Dr. J. Kawuma, who has been working in Buluba for several years. A year ago she entrusted supervision of the entire centre to him. For herself she left lectures, consultations and filling in for absent colleagues, but even at that she had plenty of work. Perhaps now, though, she can find a little more time for her favourite books and poetry (whole fragments of which she can recite from memory).

Today leprosy is no longer as serious a problem as before. It has become largely contained thanks to systematic, free treatment and rational prevention. Dr. Bleńska, however, fears that contact with patients, made difficult by internal troubles of the country, will worsen the situation. Patients living further away have difficulty in getting to the hospital in Buluba. Fortunately, there are 83 medical branches in the field caring for more than 3,000 patients. Buluba mainly receives the most serious cases, those requiring consultation or intensive treatment through drugs or surgery.

Occupational therapy is also practiced in Buluba. The more nimble patients assist on the cow farm, make special nailless sandals for lepers, take carpentry courses, tend the fields, breed cattle, swine, fowl.

I met Dr. Wanda Bleńska in October, 1984 in Poland, where she came to attend a ceremony connected with the renewal of her physician's diploma, received 50 years earlier from the Medical Department of Poznań University. This was a grand affair with many emotional moments... On this occasion she was the first to receive the Karol Marcinkowski Medal, which is awarded to "people living for others". This grey-haired, slender, very modest, elderly lady does not like to speak about herself. The most important thing in her life are — the sick. "The attitude of a physician is formed from the very first year of his studies" — she says.

She is always on the go, often travelling... So one can call her a citizeness of the world. She cannot imagine leaving the Uganda patients, but she longs for Poland. She visits her native country at every opportunity, though it is so distant, even if it is out of the way. In such cases she says: "I am ready to fly, even on the tail of the plane".

Anna Ostrzycka

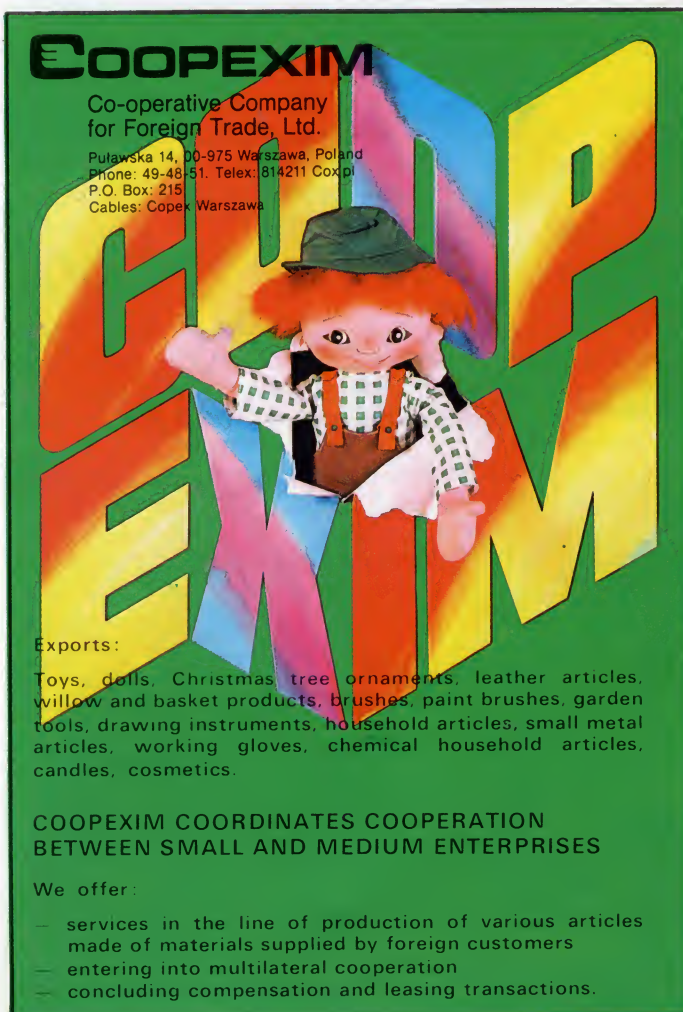


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A Giant on the Mat

The year 1984 brought Adam Sandurski two important successes, both of which, as he said, he has been anticipating for several years — he got married and on the wrestling mat for the first time did not lose to the Soviet wrestler Khasimikov.

Even from afar he excites curiosity, but only face-to-face can one see real physical power of the Polish wrestler. A height of 214 centimetres and weight of around 140 kilograms are an insufficient description. One should add that when shaking hands with Adam Sandurski, the average person feels the steely grip of his fingers all the way up to his... elbow.

The European wrestling championships held in the Swedish town of Joenköpings were another chance for Sandurski to break his terrible losing streak against the Soviet wrestler Sultan Khasimikov. Since Khasimikov has started in free-style super heavyweight wrestling, a category in which contestants weigh at least 110 kilograms, Sandurski has been unable to stand on the highest place of the podium in the most important competitions. Their duels have highlighted the last decade of world wrestling. During all important competitions, local fans have always eagerly looked forward to the result of this encounter.

On one side of the mat there stands a man of medium height and great obesity, Khasimikov. A height of 180 centimetres and weight of 140 kilograms gives this athlete the appearance of a big barrel. Beside him appears the giant from Poland, whose mighty hands try to grasp his portly opponent around the back. The Russian is well aware that a careless moment can cost him the match. So he bends down low, trying to catch the Pole by the legs, while the latter tries at least to grasp one of his rival's hands. In Joenköpings neither one of them succeed-



Photo: L. Fidusiewicz

ed. Both of them won silver medals, and the highest place on the podium was vacant.

The match in Sweden was untypical for still another reason. Highly dramatic, to say the least. At a certain moment a man appeared beside the mat with a pistol pointed at the backs of the struggling contestants. The audience was appalled. The only person who kept his cool was the Polish trainer, Stanisław Krzesiński. In a flash he threw himself on the assailant and overpowered him with a wrestling hold. Everyone breathed a sight of relief.

Let us return to our hero, however, a man, as he speaks about himself, who through sports was able to get rid of his complexes, see the world, and finally understand that his exceptional size need not bring him only troubles.

He started in sports quite late. During all his years at school in a village near Rzeszów, he never participated in physical education because of his... size. His family was not well-to-do. His parents' small farm provided only a modest existence. So he earned extra money by going with his father to gravel-pit, where they worked loading. Young Sandurski stood out by loading trucks using two shovels at the same time. He was exceptionally strong from the time of his birth.

Jan Małek, trainer of the Stal-Rzeszów Club, wished to take advantage of this by convincing Adam to go into wrestling. At first the giant from Rzeszów was rather hesitant. A few years ago they had tried to make a basketball player out of him, and this first effort in sports was a complete failure. This time, however, the trainer took a completely different approach, placing the main emphasis on improving the dexterity of the completely untrained giant.

As usual the beginnings were not easy. Though accustomed to great effort, but of a different kind, the big man's organism always failed. One contusion followed another. Perhaps this is the reason for his great mistrust of the press. As often happens, when reporters saw this

giant, they almost immediately made him a sure thing for the world championship. When the expected successes did not come, however, more and more criticism was heard. Sandurski as a result avoids publicity.

He does not like to show off. During matches, he most often sits in the stands cheering on his teammates. Just before his match he briefly warms up. Then he comes on the mat. And there the scenario is almost the same. A moment of carelessness by the opponent and a mighty hand is already squeezing his wrist. Slowly and methodologically, as though taking care not to break the bones of his rival, Sandurski lays him out on the mat. The quicker he does this, the better for the opponent. It is impossible to break loose from the iron grip. Everyone, Khasimikov included, is lost once Sandurski's hand seizes him.

Sandurski's best friend is his fellow club member, Jan Falandys (both in the picture). This friendship is surprising, considering the fact that Falandys wrestles in the lightest weight class, with an upper limit of 48 kilograms. Nearly one hundred kilograms difference in weight and half a metre in height separate the friends. Nevertheless, they feel best in each other's company. During competitions, they share the same hotel room, and also spend time together between matches. Now that Sandurski's life has changed, there will be less time for his friend.

With his size and strength, one would think that the wrestling champ consumes enormous amounts of food. However, as he himself admits, his daily diet is not much greater than average. Breakfast consists of a litre of milk, three eggs, fifteen decagram of cold cuts, and a few slices of bread. Dinner is more or less the same as for other athletes and then a somewhat more substantial supper.

The real problems begin when trying to buy clothes, however. Size 50 shirts are practically unavailable in stores, so they have to be made to order. It is the same with shoes. The "Adidas" company makes Sandurski's sports outfit to order, since there are no such numbers of shirts, shoes, or track outfits in the catalogue. Neither can he wear any store-bought watches. The reason is simple. No one manufactures watch-bands or bracelets large enough to fit Sandurski's wrist.

Sandurski's and Falandys's trips together in the mini-compact car Fiat 126p are also quite striking. Sandurski, the driver, removes the front seat, sits on the back one, and in this way is able to drive the car...

He has already won eight medals in world and European championships and in the Olympic Games. That most important medal, the gold, is still lacking, however. That is why he decided to pass up the efforts of Western managers of professional wrestling exhibitions and remain in Poland. To be sure, he is already 31 years old, but his wrestling experience is limited. He says that if his health holds up, he will stay in wrestling for at least another ten years. Besides, the highest weight category favours the older and more experienced wrestlers. Here it is not speed that counts, but strength and experience, both of which are Sandurski's trump cards.

In time free from sports, he prefers to return to the village, to his parents. On the farm he feels best, helping with work in the fields. And this is the future which he sees for himself. He does not wish to devote his entire life to sports, and after his career is over, he intends to return to the village.

Andrzej Person

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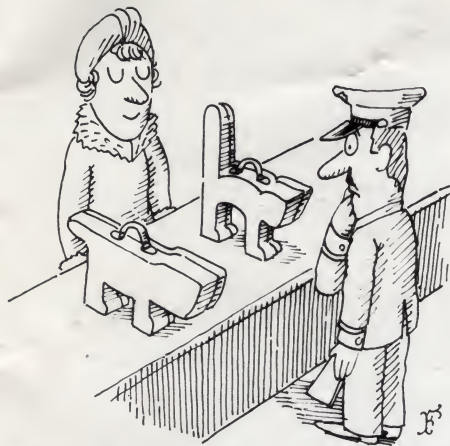
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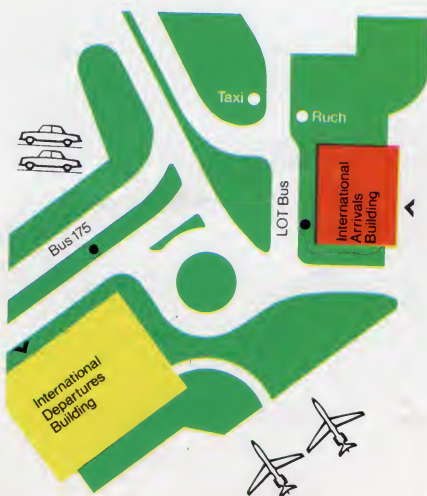
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- **LOT Hospitality Shuttle Bus** — operates between the airport and FORUM, VICTORIA Intercontinental and EUROPEJSKI Hotels. The ride takes approx. 30 minutes. Fare is \$1.
- **public transport** — bus No. 175 operates every ten minutes between 5:30 A.M. and 11:00 P.M. Final stop is at Teatrny Square few steps away from VICTORIA Intercontinental and EUROPEJSKI Hotels. The ride takes approx. 40 minutes. Fare is 3 zlotys. Tickets available at RUCH kiosks.
- **taxi** — you will find the taxi stand opposite the Arrivals Building. Taxis are metered. Approximate fare for a ride to the city centre is 150—200 zlotys.
- **rented car** — ORBIS TRAVEL BUREAU operates a Rent-A-Car stand inside the Arrivals Building. Okęcie Domestic Airport is located 3 kilometers away. To find the exact location of bus stops, taxi stand and RUCH kiosk, please use the little map of the airport area.

OTHER USEFUL TIPS FOR TRAVELLERS

Public transport in Warsaw: An extensive network of bus and tramway lines covers the city centre. The fares are as follows: tramway and bus — 3 zlotys, express bus (pośpieszny) — 10 zlotys. Tickets may be purchased at RUCH kiosks. Regular public transport operates between 5:30 A.M. and 11:00 P.M. After 11:00 P.M. so-called night buses operate on selected lines.



Credit Cards: American Express, Carte Blanche, Diners Club, Visa, Bankamericard, Master Charge are accepted in most hotels, restaurants, night clubs and for ORBIS services.

Shopping: The network of CEPELIA stores offers the most extensive and varied selection of Polish folk arts and handicrafts. DESA stores offer fine arts, both contemporary and antique. Other suggested items include amber goods, silver jewellery, crystal glass, hand-painted silks.

What to wear: The climate in Poland is temperate. Average summer temperatures range between 15—25°C (60—75°F). Normal seasonal clothing is adequate but a warmer garment should be included.

Photography: Please do not take pictures of military equipment or installations, border stations, bridges, airports or railway stations. Otherwise there are no restrictions.

Electric current: 220 volts/50 cycles. A European plug adapter for power points is necessary for appliances brought by American travellers.

Tipping: Small tips for individual services are entirely at your discretion.

How to convert temperatures, weights and measures:

Temperature Centigrade	Conversion Table Fahrenheit
-20	-4
-18	0
-15	5
-10	14
-5	23
0	32
5	41
10	50
15	59
20	68
25	77
30	86

Metric Equivalents/Weights and Measures

1 Metre	1.093 Yards
1 Kilometre	0.621 Miles
1 Litre	1.056 U.S. Quarts
1 Kilogram	2.2046 Pounds

HAVE A NICE STAY IN POLAND!





POLISH AIRLINES



Information and Booking Offices

ALGIERS

12, Avenue Pasteur
Phone: 64 00 75
Houari Boumedien (20 km)

AMSTERDAM

64, Leidsestraat 1p1017 pd
Phones: 26 48 68, 26 48 67
Shiphol (15 km)

ATHENS

4, Bvd. Amalias 118
Phones: 32 21 121, 32 38 638
Hellinikon (12 km)

BAGHDAD

Skender Stephan Bldg.
85, Saadoun Street
Phone: 888 13 14
International (17 km)

BEIRUT

3500, Verdun Str.,
Radwan Bldg. 6th floor
Phone: 350 112, 350 113
International 9 (16 km)

BELGRADE

45, Terazije Str., 3rd floor
Phone: 344 411
Beograd (20 km)

BERLIN (GDR)

98, Karl-Marx-Allee
Phones: 58 93 356, 58 93 381
Schoenefeld (19 km)

BERLIN WEST

18, Budapest Strasse
Phones: 261 15 05 (06)

BOMBAY

232 Apt. Bldg "B"
Grand Paradi
August Karanti Marg.
Phone: 822 87 16
Sahar — N.I.P.T. (32 km)

BRUSSELS

19, Rue de la Chancellerie
Phone: 217 65 09
National (12 km)

BUCHAREST

41, Bd. Magheru
Phone: 59 25 75
Otopeni (19 km)

BUDAPEST

5, Vigado-ter 3
Phone: 172 444
Ferihegy (16 km)

CAIRO

1, Kasr el Nil
Phones: 747 312, 757 403
International (23 km)

CHICAGO

333, North Michigan Ave.
Phone: (312) 236 3388
O'Hare (33 km)

COLOGNE/BONN

7-9, Trankgasse
Phone: 133 078 (79)
Airport (18 km)

COPENHAGEN

21, Vester Farimegsgade
Phone: 145 811
Kastrup (10 km)

DAMASCUS

Youssef al-Azmen Square
P.O.Box 563
Phones: 113 441, 113 022
International (30 km)

FRANKFURT/M

36, Wiesenhüttenplatz
Phone: 23 19 81/82
Rhein-Main (10 km)

GENEVA

18-20, rue de Lausanne
Phone: 32 50 90
Genève (4 km)

HELSINKI

19, Erottajankatu
Phone: 640 613
Helsinki (19 km)

ISTANBUL

91/2, Cumhuriyet Cad.,
Wimadag
Phone: 407 927
Yesilkoy (24 km)

KUWAIT

Al Soor Street
Abdullah Al Fahed Al Mishan
Bldg., 1st floor
Phone: 422 906
Kuwait Int. (20 km)

LONDON

313, Regent Street
Phones: 580 50 37/38/39
Heathrow (25 km)

LYON

1, Rue Quatre-Chapeaux
Phone: 842 27 10
Satolas (30 km)

MADRID

Torre de Madrid, Planta 6,
oficina 12
Phones: 248 5365, 248 1373
Barajas (13 km)

MILAN

9, Via Albricci
Phones: 805 58 36, 805 58 97
Malpensa (46 km)

MONTREAL

International Aviation Sq.
1000 Sherbrooke St. W., Suite 2107
Phone: (514) 844 2674
Mirabel (53 km)

MOSCOW

13/21, Smolensky Sq., Apt 161
Phone: 248 70 37
Sheremetyevo (30 km)

NEW YORK

500, 5th Avenue
Sales, information, reservation
Phones: (212) 944 8116, (212) 869 1074
J.F. Kennedy (22 km)

PARIS

18, rue Louis le Grand
Phone: 742 05 60
Orly Sud (14 km)

PRAGUE

18, Parizska
Phone: 231 75 24
Ruzyně (17 km)

ROME

54A, Via Vittorio Veneto
Phones: 48 34 48, 46 26 80
Leonardo da Vinci (35 km)

SOFIA

27, Blvd. A. Stambolijski
Phones: 87 45 62, 88 31 93
Vrajdebna (10 km)

STOCKHOLM

5-7, Sveavägen
Phone: (08) 24 34 90
Arlanda (45 km)

SYDNEY

King George Tower
Suite 1801
Phones: 232 84 30, 232 84 62
Kingsford Smith (10 km)

TOKYO

Yamauchi Bldg., 6th floor
24-8 Nishi Shimbashi-3-chome
Minato-ku
Phone: (03) 437 5741/2
Narita (60 km)

TUNIS

9, Avenue Habib Thameur
Phone: 24 83 06
Carthage (6 km)

VIENNA

1010, Schwedenplatz 5
Phones: 63 98 10, 63 12 12
Schwechat (18 km)

ZURICH

37, Pelikanstrasse
Phones: (01) 211 5390/91/92
Kloten (12 km)

WYBOROWA from POLAND

cold fire



Exporter:



WARSZAWA, POLAND



Photo: A. Pisarski

E Emmanuelle
cosmetics

Mysłowicka 12, 01-612 Warszawa, Poland. Phone: 33 50 93, 33 47 42, Telex: 817 627 emma pl